

Mr. STEDMAN with Mr. FRENCH.
 Mr. STEPHENS of Texas with Mr. BURKE of South Dakota.
 Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. SLOAN.
 Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas with Mr. SUTHERLAND.
 Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. MERRITT.
 Mr. UNDERHILL with Mr. WALTERS.
 Mr. WATSON with Mr. CRAMTON.
 Mr. WHITACRE with Mr. TEMPLE.
 Mr. WILLIAMS with Mr. BRITTEN.
 Mr. WEBB with Mr. WOODRUFF.
 Mr. WILSON of Florida with Mr. GOOD (commencing Oct. 1).
 Mr. WINGO with Mr. PARKER.
 Mr. WEAVER with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. BOOHER with Mr. SLEMP (for the rest of special session, except when two-thirds vote required; on party questions, record to show one party for and one against measure).
 Mr. DICKINSON with Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska (after vote on currency, except at option of either).
 Mr. REED with Mr. WINSLOW (commencing Oct. 1 for remainder of extra session).
 Mr. WITHERSPOON with Mr. STEPHENS of California (commencing Oct. 3, 1913, except on cotton-futures amendment).
 Mr. THACHER with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts (commencing Oct. 16, ending balance of session).
 Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no." I am paired with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. PHELAN, and I desire to change my vote and answer "present."
 The name of Mr. SMITH of Minnesota was called, and he answered "Present."
 Mr. WALTERS. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no." I am paired with the gentleman from New York, Mr. UNDERHILL, and I desire to change my vote and answer "present."
 The name of Mr. WALTERS was called, and he answered "Present."
 Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no." I am paired with the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. UNDERWOOD. I desire to withdraw my vote of "no" and be recorded "present."
 The name of Mr. MANN was called, and he answered "Present."
 Mr. DEITRICK. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from North Dakota, Mr. YOUNG. I voted "aye." I desire to change my vote and answer "present."
 The name of Mr. DEITRICK was called, and he answered "Present."
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the order heretofore made, the House adjourned until Monday, October 27, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1012) granting a pension to Emma L. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6393) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hector; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. NELSON: A bill (H. R. 9032) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Brodhead, Wis., two cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 9033) to provide for the sale of mineral lands within the Colorado River Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: Resolution (H. Res. 293) requesting information from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia concerning employees of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DEITRICK: Resolution (H. Res. 294) directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill providing for four battleships, one of which shall be built at a Government navy yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Memorial of the Legislature of New York, protesting against the charge of "blood ritual murder" in Russia, and requesting the Department of State to interpose to secure a fair and impartial trial of the accused; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 9034) granting a pension to Timothy Hawkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9035) granting a pension to James W. Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9036) to correct the military record of Benjamin F. States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINDQUIST: A bill (H. R. 9037) granting a pension to Sarah Bender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9038) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9039) granting an increase of pension to John W. Caplinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 9040) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Boyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CURLEY: Petition of the Passemist Club, Boston, Mass., protesting against the action of the Russian Government in putting Mendel Beilis on trial for murder; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of members of the Jacob S. Strahl Lodge, No. 158, Independent Order Ahamas Israel, protesting against the action of the Russian Government in putting Mendel Beilis on trial for murder; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

MONDAY, October 27, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

UNION AGENCY AND COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES (S. DOC. NO. 218).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 1st instant, a list showing all the officers and employees on the pay roll of the Union Agency and the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and their compensations, etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ROCK CREEK BRIDGE (S. DOC. NO. 229).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in response to a resolution of July 31, 1913, certain information relative to the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek at Q Street NW., in the city of Washington, for which an appropriation was made in the act approved March 2, 1911, etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting findings of fact and conclusion of law, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court, relating to the following causes:

Vessel brig *Jane*, Robert Cook, master (H. Doc. No. 269);
 Vessel schooner *Betsy*, John Charnock, master (H. Doc. No. 263);

Vessel brig *Betsy*, John Harris, master (H. Doc. No. 267);
 Vessel brig *Minerva*, William Moody, master (H. Doc. No. 268);

Vessel brig *Little Maria*, James Butler, master (H. Doc. No. 266);

Vessel sloop *Nancy*, Samuel Cox, master (H. Doc. No. 262);
 Vessel brig *Sally*, Moses Adams, master (H. Doc. No. 265);

and
 Vessel ship *Sally*, Thomas Clarke, master (H. Doc. No. 264).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions filed by the court in the following causes:

William Bell *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 219);
William G. Meachem *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 221);
Stephen J. Young *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 223);
John T. Eaton *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 220); and
Alfred C. Wallin *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 222).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

* POLLOCK RIP CHANNEL, MASS.

Mr. WEEKS presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners of Boston, Mass., favoring an appropriation for the improvement of Pollock Rip Channel, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3343) granting to the State of Oregon certain lands claimed by the State of Oregon under an act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and an act of Congress approved March 12, 1860; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3344) granting an increase of pension to Allen McDannell (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 3345) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, the said act being chapter 3591 of the United States Statutes at Large, Fifty-ninth Congress, volume 34; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 3346) appropriating \$1,000,000 for the use of the Agricultural Department in investigating and encouraging the adoption of improved methods of farm management, for farm administration, and for the eradication of the disease known as hog cholera; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A bill (S. 3347) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer C. Rush (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3348) granting an increase of pension to John W. Husted (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3349) for the relief of the heirs of Waldo M. Potter, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3350) granting an increase of pension to Lucy B. Hickox (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3351) granting an increase of pension to Timothy W. Reardon (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3352) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. James Ulio (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 3353) granting an increase of pension to Silas P. Curtis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 3354) granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 3355) granting a pension to Kizziah Morris; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 3356) granting an increase of pension to John W. Buchanan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A bill (S. 3357) for the relief of the estate of Julia A. Reece, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 3358) granting a pension to Blanche Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

COLON FIRE CLAIMS.

Mr. WEEKS (for Mr. LODGE) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 199), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the

Senate with copies of all the correspondence between the Department of State and the Government of Panama in regard to the settlement of the "Colon fire claims" by arbitration or otherwise, and also with copies of all correspondence between the Department of State and the claimants, or their attorneys, since the publication of Senate Document No. 264, parts 1 and 2, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, and Senate Document No. 199, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, on the same subject.

STREET RAILWAYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. LANE. I offer a resolution and ask to have it read.

The resolution (S. Res. 200) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to submit to the Senate a full and complete report setting forth the reasons why the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved August 2, 1894, entitled "An act to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Co. to change its motive power," etc., have not been enforced. And that the commissioners report further as to why the Capital Traction Co. and Washington Railway & Electric Co., after continuous refusal to issue free transfers at all junction points within the District of Columbia, have not been prosecuted for violation of the aforesaid act.

Mr. LANE. If the resolution is to be referred, I wish to have it referred to the proper committee. I desire to get as speedy action upon it as possible.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LANE. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

WIDOWS OF DECEASED SENATORS.

Mr. KENYON. On behalf of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and myself, acting jointly, I present a resolution and ask that it may lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will have the resolution read?

Mr. KENYON. I do not know whether it need be read or not. I desire to have it lie on the table until the return of the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I ask that it be read to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas for many years the Senate of the United States has voted to the widows of deceased Senators one year's salary; and
Whereas said practice has been continued for so many years that it has become an established custom; and
Whereas there is no authority of law therefor and the same constitutes an unwarranted donation of public funds for private purposes:
Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense and judgment of the Senate that hereafter no such donation shall be made and that said custom shall cease.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. By whom has the resolution been introduced?

Mr. KENYON. I introduced the resolution as the joint action of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and myself, and I ask that it may lie on the table until his return.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I may be obtuse about it, Mr. President, but can two Senators jointly introduce a resolution? If it were a committee report, or a subcommittee report—

Mr. KENYON. No; it is not. It is a resolution of both Senators.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I do not understand that a resolution can be jointly fathered by two or three or a group of Senators.

Mr. KENYON. I am very frank to say that I do not know. If it is contrary to the rule, of course I will withdraw it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I do not wish to make any objection; I merely call attention to the fact that resolutions and bills are introduced by individual Senators, and not by groups of Senators.

Mr. BACON. I suggest to the Senator from Iowa that the difficulty can be very easily met by each Senator introducing the identical resolution, or one practically the same. It would be better to have that done than to make an innovation of what has been the long-established custom for each Senator to introduce individually what he desires.

Mr. THOMAS. I suggest that inasmuch as it is signed by two it becomes a joint resolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. KENYON. I will simply say that the Senator from Idaho had proposed to introduce such a resolution, and I had proposed to introduce a similar resolution. In our conversation on the subject we supposed that we could unite in offering one resolution. If it is against the rule, I am perfectly willing to withdraw it. I do not know whether it is or not.

Mr. OVERMAN. I suggest that the Senator from Iowa strike out the name of the Senator from Idaho and leave his name signed to the resolution.

Mr. KENYON. If there is objection and the Presiding Officer believes that it is contrary to the rule I withdraw the resolution for the present, and we will each offer a resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that a resolution should be introduced by one Senator.

Mr. KENYON. Then I ask permission to withdraw this resolution, and we will introduce resolutions separately.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Permission is granted.

COLORADO INDIAN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I submit a resolution and ask that it be read and lie on the table until I may submit some remarks that I wish to make upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 201) was read, as follows:

Whereas in several important instances, particularly in the case of the Executive order creating the Colorado Indian Reservation in Arizona, and other Executive orders endangering the same from time to time, certain known mineral lands valuable only for the precious metals contained therein were included in said Indian reservation; and Whereas the claimants of said mineral lands are in dispute with the Interior Department over the question of whether these claimants or the Indians are entitled to the said lands; and Whereas a question has arisen as to the power of the Executive to include known mineral lands in such order; and Whereas in order that proper legislation may be had to confirm the title in such lands to the parties justly entitled under the law to the same: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate is requested to examine into the law in such case or cases and report at its earliest convenience to the Senate its opinion as to such power in the Executive, and to further report such legislation as may seem to it meet and proper in the premises.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at noon on Thursday next. The motion was agreed to.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. KENYON. I ask unanimous consent to call up Senate bill 234. I wish to state that a similar bill passed the Senate at the last session and was reported out of committee in the House, but failed of passage on account of want of time. The bill has been unanimously reported again by the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate. It is what is known as the red-light injunction bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent to consider a bill which will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 234) to enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation, and prostitution; to declare the same to be nuisances; to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same and the owner or agent of any building used for such purpose; and to assess a tax against the person maintaining said nuisance and against the building and owner thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. POMERENE. May I ask the Senator from Iowa if there are amendments or changes in the bill?

Mr. KENYON. There is one amendment reported by the committee, which was proposed by the Senator from Ohio who now has the floor, and I may perhaps refer to it. It consists of just a few words in section 4, giving the right to either party to have an oral hearing at any time. On page 4, line 9, section 4 of the bill, the Senator will find the words "at any stage of the proceedings," which was an amendment offered by that Senator. That is the only change in the bill as introduced.

Mr. POMERENE. I thought I recalled having suggested some change, but I was not entirely sure whether it had been incorporated in the bill. I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I think before unanimous consent is given the bill ought to be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I have no objection, as a matter of course, to the general purposes of the bill; but it occurs to me that there are some provisions, as I caught them from the reading, that are rather remarkable. For example, it seems there is a provision that would employ the taxing power as a means of punishing crime. It does not occur to me that it would be a proper use of the taxing power to use it to punish an offense against the criminal law. I have no objection to the taking up of the bill and hearing an explanation of it by the honorable Senator having it in charge, but I am at this

moment rather disposed to think that a bill containing provisions such as I think this bill contains ought not to be passed without due consideration by the Senate when it is fairly represented by the membership of the body.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, in section 4, page 4, line 9, after the word "may," to insert "at any stage of the proceedings."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BACON. I should like to hear how the clause would read as proposed to be amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the section as proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

Sec. 4. That in case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this act, the court, or, in vacation, a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court an information, under oath, setting out the alleged facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may at any stage of the proceedings demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. A party found guilty of contempt, under the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the District jail not less than three nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I would suggest to the honorable Senator from Iowa that this is a bill of which we have had no general opportunity for examination; but as we go along in its consideration he had better indicate to the Senate the nature of amendments and the reasons for them, so that the Senate may be informed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment which has been agreed to is the only amendment.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I shall be very glad to follow the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON]; but, as the Chair has said, the amendment just stated is the only amendment proposed by the committee.

Mr. BACON. I did not know that. I had supposed there was a series of them.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I should like to hear the Senator from Iowa explain the clause of the bill in reference to the exercise of the taxing power. I did not exactly understand from the reading whether or not it is proposed to punish crime by the use of the taxing power.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I had not intended to discuss the bill at any length, and I shall not do so; but I am very glad to take up any question which may be suggested with reference to it.

This bill, with this identical provision, has heretofore passed the Senate. I think, however, there was at that time no discussion on the merits of the bill or on this particular feature of it. This is not a criminal statute. At present in the District of Columbia there is no way to reach the property where these disorderly houses are conducted. The inmates can be reached, dragged before the police court and fined, but the owner of the property goes on unmolested. The testimony before the Committee on the District of Columbia by Maj. Sylvester, the chief of police, was to the effect that many of these disreputable houses are owned by prominent people of Washington, and such ownership is true as to prominent people in many other cities. Such places, which ordinarily would rent for a very small sum, are rented at very high figures for these purposes.

I realize, Mr. President, that dealing with this question is a very difficult and a very serious matter; but the man who owns such property ought not to be the one who can go scot-free and be permitted to coin the flesh of these women and girls into money for his own purposes.

We have tried a law similar to this in Iowa, and it has been a success in doing away with the segregated district. The segregated district is known no more in that State. There are 11 other States which have adopted practically this identical law, and the provision to which the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] has called attention has been sustained by the supreme court of my State.

The purpose of that provision is simply this: Where the man who owns such places and wants to coin money out of them is not touched in his pocketbook you can not stop him; he will go right on just the same and rent the property again; but when he is subject to a tax he will be more careful. It is not a tax to enforce a criminal law; such a place is made a nuisance,

but it is not made a criminal nuisance, and the bill merely makes provision for a proceeding in equity against the nuisance. The distinction between chancery proceedings and criminal proceedings is so well established that there is no use discussing it.

If the man who has one of these places to rent sits down with his agent and discusses the proposition that if a disorderly house is carried on there his pocketbook is going to be affected, it is a very salutary restraint. Therefore the provision for a tax is put in the bill. An action is brought for an injunction; there is a complete hearing of the very matters that would go to the tax. I have felt that there would be serious question as to assessing a tax without notice and without a hearing, but the courts have held that where that very question is involved in the proceedings, as must be the case here, there is no need of any additional notice of the assessment of the tax.

The tax provision is the salient feature of this bill. Without that provision it will not amount to very much, but with it it will accomplish what it has accomplished in our State and what 11 other States are trying to accomplish to-day. The matter will also come before the legislatures of other States. I will say to the Senator from Missouri—and I can furnish him the authority if he desires—that the courts have squarely passed on the proposition of the tax under such laws.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I do not care to deal with the sentimental side of the question to which the Senator has addressed himself in the remarks he has made, but to the legal phase of it. I should like to ask the Senator why the same end he seeks to reach can not be accomplished by a statute making it a criminal offense, with such penalties as may be prescribed—make them as drastic as need be—for any person to lease property for immoral purposes of this character, or for any person owning a property to carry on in it immoral business of this character, or for any person owning a property to permit it to be used as a house of prostitution? We have statutes of that general import, I know, in some States—in my own State among them—and people are indicted, tried, convicted, and punished pretty heavily for their violation. You propose here to use the taxing power and to put it in the hands of the chief of police to levy the tax after a judgment or decree.

Mr. KENYON. Not until after a hearing and an injunction has been granted by the court.

Mr. STONE. After an injunction has been granted by the court the chief of police levies the tax?

Mr. KENYON. The assessor does so.

Mr. STONE. That tax is \$300. Suppose the other course is taken. In that event there will be no question as to the lawfulness of it and the fine may be a larger sum if the person is found guilty instead of resorting to this process, which seems to me to be most unusual and which may set a precedent, a legislative example, that may return in other ways, where a moral question of this kind is not involved, to perplex us. I ask the Senator why that method would not be preferable to this one?

Mr. KENYON. I will say, Mr. President, prefacing my reply to the Senator's inquiry, that this is not new; many States have statutes imposing a tax with reference to the sale of cigarettes and making the tax a lien on the property; and the same is true with reference to the sale of liquor. The short and direct answer to the Senator's question is simply this: With a jury trial in a criminal case you can not reach the object as speedily or as effectively as you can by the method proposed by the bill. A jury trial is much more difficult, and, as the Senator knows, it has been a most difficult matter to enforce criminal statutes against this class of nuisances. This is a speedier and better way to get at it. That is the only answer I can make to the Senator's question.

If a criminal law with heavy penalties could be enforced as speedily as this proposed law, it would be equally good, but no better. The experience of the States which have experimented with this measure and the consensus of opinion of the people of those States and of the police officers in the different cities is that this form of statute has been successful in eradicating these houses where the criminal indictment has not been.

I do not see how there can be in this bill anything that may return to plague anybody. If so, the same thing would be true of the cigarette statutes and the liquor statutes where this principle has been established and has been carried out. This makes for efficiency and the other does not; that is all.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question. I have read the bill rather hastily. There is a little matter of inconsistency in my mind which doubtless is due to a misapprehension on my part, and I should like to have the Senator clear it up.

Mr. KENYON. I shall be glad to do so if I can.

Mr. BACON. If I understand correctly from the hasty reading I have been able to give the bill—I confess I had never

seen it until this morning—there are two provisions, both looking to the same end. One is that upon the ascertainment that there is one of these prohibited establishments the party shall be required, under pain of contempt, to abate it as a nuisance. Am I correct in that?

Mr. KENYON. The place is locked up.

Mr. BACON. The other point in that connection is this: I understand the bill further goes on and says that when there is such a place ascertained to exist, it shall be subject to a certain tax.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator is right.

Mr. BACON. The inconsistency in my mind is its removal and at the same time its continuance as a place subject to tax. Those are the two things which seem to me a little inconsistent.

Mr. KENYON. If the Senator had examined the bill closely, he would have found that there is a provision whereby the owner may give bond that the building shall not be conducted in this disorderly way, and open it again.

Mr. BACON. With all the conversation that is going on in the Chamber it is impossible to hear or to understand what is said. I hope the Senator will repeat his remark. I could not hear it.

Mr. KENYON. I say there is a provision in the bill that after an injunction has been issued the owner of the property may give bond that it shall not be used for that purpose again, and then the building may be opened, so that that penalty is removed.

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator mean that after the owner has given bond the building shall not be so used, he can still be taxed?

Mr. KENYON. The building has been taxed. I mean exactly that.

Mr. BACON. It is not a bond to await trial to establish the fact?

Mr. KENYON. No.

Mr. BACON. But it is a bond that the building will not be so used in the future?

Mr. KENYON. The nuisance has been established by the granting of the permanent injunction.

Mr. BACON. Yes.

Mr. KENYON. Then, under the provisions of the bill, the building is to be locked up for a year and the tax is assessed then.

Mr. BACON. Although it is locked up, the tax has to be paid?

Mr. KENYON. The tax has to be paid.

Mr. BACON. That is the point I did not fully understand.

Mr. KENYON. The building can be opened by the filing of the bond, however.

Mr. BACON. But the tax remains?

Mr. KENYON. The tax remains.

Mr. BACON. In the hasty reading I gave the bill I did not catch that.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. BACON. I desire to give notice of my purpose to offer an amendment to the rules as expressed in the written paper which I send to the desk, which I ask may be read. (S. Res. 202.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. The following notice is submitted in writing by Mr. BACON:

Notice is hereby given that during the session of the next legislative day of the Senate, or during the session of a later day, he will offer an amendment to the twelfth standing rule of the Senate by adding to the same the following paragraph, to be numbered and known as paragraph 3 of the said rule, to wit:

"No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until, upon a roll call ordered for the purpose by the presiding officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous consent is thus given, the same shall operate as the order of the Senate."

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 1 hour and 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, October 30, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 27, 1913.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Victorino Mapa to be secretary of finance and justice.
Jaime C. de Veyra.
Vicente Ilustre.
Vicente Singson.

POSTMASTERS.

FLORIDA.

Thomas J. Weaver, Mayo.

TEXAS.

Bettie Jackson, Stratford.
John G. Oltorf, Marlin.

WASHINGTON.

R. A. Belvail, Palouse.
Thomas J. Quirt, Blaine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 27, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We come to Thee with joy and gladness, O God our Father, for the manifold blessings and tender mercies vouchsafed unto us now and for the hopes and promises of the future. Help us to praise and magnify Thy holy name by living to the highest ideals, following ever in the wake of Him who exemplified in His life and character the highest manhood and revealed the loving heart of the Father unto all men, that we may be Christians not only in name, but in fact, and our praise shall be Thine forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, October 24, 1913, was read and approved.

INCOME-TAX REGULATIONS (H. DOC. NO. 270).

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the Treasury Department is issuing to-day Treasury income-tax regulations. I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed as a House document, and that, in addition to the usual number, there shall be printed 100,000, 80,000 for the folding room and 20,000 for the document room. The cost will be less than \$500.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how many will that give each individual Member here in the House?

Mr. MANN. Well, I do not know. I have not computed the 80,000 among 435 Members.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. I would like to ask the gentleman if he has an estimate of what that will cost?

Mr. MANN. Five hundred dollars will print 101,000 copies.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman, I presume, has not been able to see the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MANN. No; I have not. I just got the data this morning. Everybody wants them.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the regulations to be printed to-day by the Treasury Department in relation to the collection of the income tax shall be printed as a House document to the number of 100,000, 80,000 copies for the folding room and 20,000 copies for the document room. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

WITHDRAWAL OF BILL.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege. I would like to ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 3899, to amend the pure-food law, and purporting to have been introduced by me, be withdrawn. I did not introduce the bill and I do not know how my name became attached to it.

The SPEAKER. What is the number of the bill?

Mr. CARY. H. R. 3899.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY] asks unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 3899, which has his name attached to it, be withdrawn from the files of the House because he did not introduce it. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

INDEXING THE RECORD.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter in regard to indexing the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which I think might be of information to us all.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The letter is as follows:

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION,
Madison, October 10, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CARY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CARY: Would it not be possible for Congress to have printed on the first page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a table of contents somewhat similar to the table of contents that appears on the first page of the Daily Consular Report? For instance, they could give the first page on which the proceedings of the House and Senate begin, and, most important, the page on which one could find the title of the longer speeches of the various Members, or the subjects that are under special consideration. For example, if one wanted to follow discussions of the recent tariff bill, it was difficult to get at that; and we have spent hours of good time in trying to locate things in the RECORD which have been referred to incidentally in the newspapers. A good table of contents would enable one to tell at a glance where to find a particular speech or get at the discussion on a particular subject.

I do not know how this would affect the use of the RECORD for Members of Congress, but it certainly would improve its use to the general public very much, and we would be glad to have you take what steps are necessary to bring this about.

The American Library Association has a committee on public documents, of which I happen to be a member, and it is the opinion of the members of the committee that something of this kind is most desirable. If you think it worth while, I am sure that the American Library Association, an organization that represents the library interests of the country, would indorse this action requesting Congress to have such a table of contents if for no other reason than for the convenience of the users of the RECORD in the libraries. The RECORD contains an immense amount of very valuable information on different things which one can not get elsewhere, and the table of contents would certainly help to make it more useful to the country at large, and, I believe, to the Members of Congress also.

I understand that this matter is being taken up with other Congressmen by persons interested in other States, and you will no doubt find that if you start something of this sort you will get some active co-operation. We ourselves are writing to our Representatives and Senators on this matter.

Yours, very truly,

M. S. DUDGEON, Secretary.

PUBLICATION AS A HOUSE DOCUMENT OF TWO ADDRESSES OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL (H. DOC. NO. 261).

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and also as a public document two short addresses delivered recently by the distinguished First Assistant Postmaster General, Hon. D. C. Roper—one at Denver and one at Baltimore.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. AIKEN] asks unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and also as a public document two short speeches made by Hon. Daniel C. Roper, the First Assistant Postmaster General—

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I made myself clear. I asked to have these addresses also printed as a public document.

The SPEAKER. And shall be printed as a public document. Is there objection?

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman on what lines were these speeches made?

Mr. AIKEN. The one at Denver was on the subject of postal policies and problems and the one at Baltimore was on the subject of rural postmasters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? How many copies does the gentleman desire to have printed?

Mr. AIKEN. The usual number under the \$500 limit would print about 54,000.

Mr. MANN. The usual number is 1,400.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to object, but I want to present a request for unanimous consent—

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The addresses above referred to are as follows:

POSTAL POLICIES AND PROBLEMS.

An address before the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Postmasters of the First Class, at Denver, Colo., July 31, 1913, by Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. President and members of the National Association of Postmasters at First-Class Offices, I regard it as both a pleasure and a privilege to look into the faces of this large number of men, so important to the welfare of our country. It is a pleasure because of that interest in a common cause which naturally prompts sympathy and makes wondrous kind those struggling with like problems and responsibilities. It is a privilege for me to be here, because the occasion enables me to make your acquaintance and to exchange views as to the best way to meet the responsibilities with which we are mutually and cooperatively charged.

You are peculiarly fortunate in the selection of the "Queen City of the Plains" for this convention. Denver's growth has measured time with that of the postal service. This city began its career by the erection of a log cabin in October, 1857, on what is now the corner of Eleventh and Wewatta Streets, and then it was that the postal service, without the aid of steam power, was struggling to cross this continent and bring the tidings of treasures newly discovered in the bosom of yonder majestic mountains. To recount the steps in the history of the devel-